ALMOST AT THE GOAL

Coxey's Commonweal Now a Short

Distance from Washington.

Only Two Days' Marching Before It

Reaches the City Limits of the Capi-

tal, Where It Is Due May 1.

IN CAMP AT GAITHERSBURG

Gen. Kelly's Industrials at Stuart,

Ia., Hungry and Weary.

Farmers Growing Less Generous with

Food and Wagons-Crank Train Ar-

rested, but Soon Released.

GAITHERSBURG, Md., April 27.-General

Coxey and his "army of peace" arrived here

this afternoon, having marched thirteen

miles from Hyattstown, where it camped

last night. Before 6 o'clock this morning

the canvas that had shut in the camp dur-

MONARCH GROCEF AN Local thunder storms. (INCORPORATED.) CINCORPORATED.) 84 East Washington St.,

Bet. Penn. and Delaware. First-Class Fresh Goods at Cut Prices. Every customer buying goods to amount of 50 cents or over to-day is entitled to a glass of our delicious Ice Cream Soda FREE. White Clover Comb Honey......16e Ohio Maple Sugar......10o

Evaporated California pears per California Dried Grapes per lb.... English Currants per lb.... Fancy Evaporated Apricots per Finest Jelly, wood pail, net 15 lbs. Fine Sweet Corn 2 1b. can Good Ten Siftings per 1b ... All kinds of Teas at about half price. French Breakfast Coffee20c

MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY

BIG 4 ROUTE

6 TRAINS PER DAY

CINCINNAT Central Union Station With Queen & Crescent, Louisville & Nash-

ville, Chesapeake & Ohio and Baltimore &

Ohio for all points SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND EAST Trains leave Indianapolis *3:50 a. m., *4:05 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m. and 7:10 p. m. Parlor and Sleeping cars on *3:50 .. *4:05 a. mt and *3:00 p. m. trains. On *3:00 p. m. train.

Through Sleepers to Washington,

For tickets, parlor and sleeping car reservations, call at Big Four Offices, No 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. B. With their CAFE DINING CAR SERVICE, and FIVE Trains each way, daily, is the most delightful route between

Indianapolis and Cincinnati. If you want to enjoy comfort and luxury, take this SUPERB ROUTE. Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

Monon Route

(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and daily except Sunday 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. 33-Vestibule, daily 2:55 p. m. be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner lilinois street and Kentucky avenue, and Union Station, and Massachusetts avenue.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Statement of the Condition of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of Indianapolis, Indiana, at Close of Business, March 31, 1894:

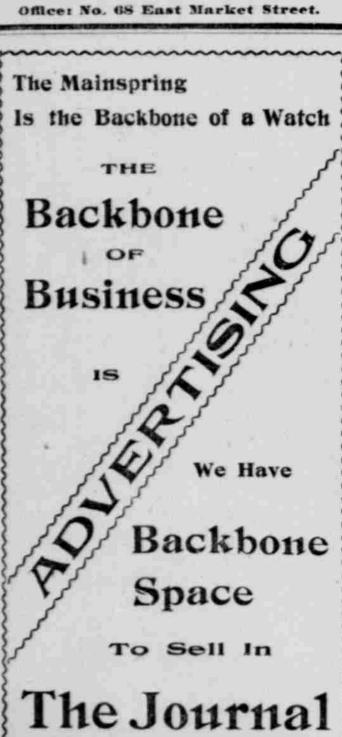
ASSETS.

	eral) Real-estate mortgages Bonds Advances to estates Cash on hand, trustee account Cash on hand, Union Trust Company	99,259.58 28,982.30 6,732.21
		\$229,960,55
þ	LIABILITIES.	\$220,000.00
	Capital stock (authorized \$600,000) paid in	28,987.25
d	Due Trust department	39,001.70
	OFFICERS.	\$229,960.55
	YOUN IL HOLLIDAY HENRY RIT	PPT.

Second Vice Prest. and Treasurer. ADDISON C. HARRIS. SAM'L L. LOOK. First Vice President.

CHARLES H. BROWNELL, I. C. ELSTON, Crawfordsville, THOMAS C. DAY. ADDISON C. HARRIS, JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, New Albany, STERLING R. HOLT, GEORGE KOTHE, H. C. LONG, EDWARD L. MCKEE, V. T. MALOTT,

Office: No. 68 East Market Street.



WAGON WHEAT 54c

852 West Washington street.

And the General Paralysis of Trade

THE WHEN

Inaugurates this GREAT DEPRESSION SALE to-day. The few prices we quote below, are an index to what goes in every department.

The state of the state of the good in every deput	Danie Late
Men's \$6, \$7, \$8 SUITS, Sack and Frocks, at	\$3.00
Men's \$10, \$12 and \$15 all-wool SUITS, at	
Boys' \$4 Long Pant SUITS at	
Boys' \$5 Long Pant SUITS at	
\$1.50 and \$2 Knee Pant SUITS at	950
\$4 and \$4.50 Knee Pant SUITS at	\$2.50
Children's 25-cent HATS for	80
Men's \$2.50 Light Stiff Hats for	750
BAND CONCERT to-night from the balcony of	

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN & Co 93, 95, 97 and 99 South Meridian St., Importers, Jobbers, Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

RECENT FAVORABLE PURCHASES OF Printed Japanese Wash Silks, Plain and Brocaded Habatai Silks,

The New Satin-Face Three-Colored Printed Indias, Fancy Woven Taffetas. Velvets, Velutina, Etc.,

Enables our Silk Department to offer reassortments at considerable reduction from early prices. Stocks complete in all Departments. Lowest prices always a certainty

G. A. VAN PELT-17TH YEAR. Any one claiming to be my successor is a FRAUD. FINE FLOUR AND FOOD CEREALS. 121 North Delaware St. Tel. 396.

M. M. CUMMINGS, Successor to Van Pelt, at 62 N. Delaware st., bought Mr. Van Pelt out in June, 1893, and paid him for his stock and a cash bonus for his good will, and I am still at the same old stand, with the very best Flours and Food Cereals, Gluten and Whole Wheat Flours, Oats, Corn. Hay, elc. Remember Red Front, 62 N. Delaware. Call Telephone 703, new book.

Best made. Ask your Grocer.

CARL MUELLER'S TESTIMONY.

He Swears that He Saw Dr. Meyer Give Poison to Brandt.

NEW YORK, April 27 .- The trial of Dr. Meyer, the alleged poisoner, was continued to-day. Carl Mueller told on the witness stand how he had been taken into confidence of the Meyers regarding their plans to swindle insurance companies. According to this witness, Dr. Meyer would have repented of his plan to poison Brandt but for the influence of Mrs. Meyer, who urged him to its consummation. Mueller told how Meyer had sprinkled Brandt's food with antimony. Then he gave Brandt a capsule filled with pure arsenic, according to witness. "I could see into Brandt's room from where I was sitting," he said. "I saw Dr. Meyer give the capsules to Brandt. He told Brandt the capsules contained a good medicine. He gave them to Brandt two days in succession and Brandt took them. Dr. Meyer gave Brandt iron. I did not see him give Brandt the iron, but Meyer told me he did. He said it

would destroy the traces of the arsenic. so it could not be found in him after Then came an account of Dr. Menden's visit to the sick man and his belief that the patient was suffering from diarrhoea instead of antimonial poison. Dr. Meyer finally decided to kill Brandt outright, it being cheaper than to buy a corpse, and at midnight of March 30, 1892, Brandt died and Meyer told witness to say, if ques-tioned closely, that he had poisoned himself with croton oil. Dr. Minden was called a quarter of an hour after Brandt's death, wrote in the death certificate that death was due to chronic dysantery. The witness said Dr. Meyer said that if he ever informed on him, he, with his wife, would swear that he (Mueller) had pois-Brandt. The witness stated that after the money was secured from the Washington Insurance Company Dr. Meyer paid witness's debts and told him to go to Chicago. He went there and sold Dr. Meyer's furniture. After the photograph of Brandt and the proof of the death of Gustav Baum, which the Aetna Insurance Company offered in evidence, the case was adjourned until Monday morning.

AN INCONSIDERATE SHERIFF.

He Blocks Omaha's Street-Car Traffic in an Effort to Collect \$5,000.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.-In an effort to force collection of a judgment for \$5,060 for personal injuries two of the principal street-car lines were blocked in the center of the city for four hours by the sheriff, who levied on the trains as fast as they came up to the junction of Sixteenth and Farnum streets. Matt Clair had been injured in an accident on the cable line and recovered damages in the amount of \$5,000. This was sustained by the Supreme Court, and a mandate reached Omaha yesterday. This evening an execution was issued and the sheriff levied on the trains in operation on the Hanscom Park and Farnwellstreet lines. It was just at the time when people were going home from business, and blockade inconvenienced thousands. Two squares in either direction from the junction of the streets were blocked with motor trains, while people first fumed and then walked home. Attorneys went before Judge Ambrose this evening and secured an order directing the sheriff to restore the property seized to the company. Another hearing in full will be heard in the District Court, at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The streetrailway officials claim no demand for the amount of the judgment had been made since the Supreme Court's mandate reached the city. They have their summer equip-ment, worth many times the amount of the judgment, stored in the power houses, on which execution could have been made without any inconvenience to the public.

Sweat Shops and Smallpox. CHICAGO, April 27.-Health Commissioner Reynolds has struck a blow at the sweat shops, which he believes to be instrumental in the spread of smallpox. He has addressed a letter to the large commercial houses which deal in ready-made clothing, suggesting that they decline to give any more work to outside shops unless the contractors furnish proof that all their employes and those who take work home have been vaccinated. He says the reports of factory and tenement house inspectors show that not more than 5 per cent, of

these classes are vaccinated. New York Village Partially Burned. BUFFALO, April 27. - The village of Gosport was partially destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in a meat market connected with the hotel and spread rapidly. Within half an hour the hotel and principal business places and several dwellings were in ashes. The bartender of the hotel perished in the flames.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.—Governor Flower's nomination of Dr. Jenkins to be health officer of the port of New York was Headache, Torpid Liver, Costiveness. Simmons Liver Regulator, by its mild of the Legislature have adjourned sine die. cathartic properties, relieves the bowels

THE LIE WAS PASSED

Night Session of the House Marked

by a Sensational Incident.

Slander Union Soldiers Rebuked

by a South Dakotan.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Twenty-one

private pension bills passed tells the story of

the day's work in the House. Mr. Hepburn,

who has been harassing the Democratic

side daily for a week to force action on

these pension bills, finally succeeded to-

day, through the aid of Mr. Pickler, who

has been acting with him, and the bills

were passed in twenty-one minutes. The

beneficiary of one of the bills, an old lady

of ninety-six, totally blind, the widow of

a soldier of the war of 1812, had died since

her bill was reported from last Friday

night's session. When it was read and

about to be placed upon its passage, Mr.

Taylor, of Indiana, interrupted. "Never

mind, Mr. Speaker," said he, "that bill

can be .aid aside; the old lady is dead."

The members who had been chatting and

laughing stopped. There was a moment

of silence. The relief for which the old

lady had been striving so long was at

hand, but, like many other congressional

claims, it came too late. Congress could

not longer give her relief. The clerk

paused, and then went on reading the next

The remainder of the day was devoted

to consideration of private bills, but only

one-that to reimburse Hiram Johnson and

some other Tennessee war claimants-was

disposed of, and it was recommitted for

further investigation. One other bill was

taken up-a bill to refer an Alabama cot-

ton claim to the Court of Claims. It met

with strenuous opposition, however, on the

ground that it would open the way to

other cotton claims aggregating \$120,000,000,

and was not voted upon before the recess.

The evening session was also devoted to

Among the private bills passed by the House was one placing the name of Wash-

ington Hyslop, of the Marengo Light

Guards, Indiana Legion, on the pension rolls, as also the name of Joel A. Walters,

the minor son of James E. Walters, late

private of Company C, Fifty-ninth Indiana

is important because it establishes a prece-

dent in the case of militiamen who were

wounded while in service, Hyslop having been shot in an encounter with Morgan's

The usual monotony of the Friday night session was broken to-night. The members

were in a rancorous temper, the lie was

passed and two members were called to

order for unparliamentary language. Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, who has been

trying for several weeks to get into the

Record a series of articles on the subject

of pensions, repeated his attempt to-night.

All his requests were refused. Mr. Pickler,

of South Dakota, was particularly deter-

mined in his opposition. Both gentlemen

"That is the most slanderous attack on

"The gentleman is talking about some-

Union soldiers ever published," said Mr.

thing he knows nothing about," shouted

"The gentleman from South Carolina,"

continued Mr. Pickler, "is only trying to

"I deny it," said Mr. Talbert, in loud

tones, shaking his fist. "The gentleman has uttered a falsehood pure and simple."

Instantly a dozen members on the Re-

publican side were on their feet, and Mr.

Hepburn called Mr. Talbert to order and

demanded that his words be taken down.

They were read from the Clerk's desk and.

after some wrangling, Mr. Talbert was given permission to explain, Mr. Talbert

began his explanation by stating that he was sorry he was obliged to say what he had, but it was true. He would withdraw

what he had said, however, if Mr. Pickler

would withdraw his remarks. The tone of

the South Carolinian's explanation did not

seem to suit Mr. Baker, of New Hamp-

shire, who declared that the explanation

was fully as offensive as the original lan-

guage, and he again called Mr. Talbert to

order. At this juncture there was an effort

to pour oil on the troubled waters and, on

motion, Mr. Talbert was allowed to pro-

ceed. He had no further explanation to

Then Mr. Pickler arose and made a state-

ment which again kindled the flames of

partisanship. The paper which printed

these articles, he said, was continually

slandering and vilifying the old soldiers. "The gentleman from South Carolina," he

added, turning toward Mr. Talbert, "has slandered and vilified them every Friday night. That is his object, and I hold it in

Mr. Livingstone, of Georgia, jumped to his feet and, in turn, called Mr. Pickler to

order. After his words had been read from

the Clerk's desk, Mr. Martin, of Indiana, moved that Mr. Pickler be permitted to

"I don't want to explain," shouted Mr.

Pickler. "I stand by what I said, and have

At this point the counsel of cooler heads

prevailed. The members were recalled to

the bill before the House. The excitement

subsided and, without further incident, the

House proceeded with and disposed of nine

pension bills, five of which were favorably

acted upon. The point of no quorum was then made and, after a call of the roll, the

Jenkins's Nomination Rejected.

rejected by the Senate last night by a party vote of 20 to 12. Senator Bradley

voted with the Republicans. Both houses

make, however, and took his seat.

utter contempt

nothing to take back."

House, at 10:30, adjourned.

showed signs of temper.

Pickler.

Regiment. The passage of the Hyslop bill

Attempt of a South Carolinian

ing the night was taken down and a dozen men were busy rolling and stowing it away for the day's tramp, Broken rails were piled about kettles and coffee pots, and fires kindled. Along the edge of the stream that half circled the camp men were upon their knees washing their faces with the cold mountain water. There was a suggesion of the flitting of a circus after a performance. Coffee and hard tack constituted the breakfast for most of the soldiers. Some got eggs, but there were not enough to go round. After breakfast the men strolled about and loitered on the stones and on the fences along the pike. Standing at the end of a slender bridge that spans the stream the reporter was spoken to by a young man who wore the army badge and who carried a canteen. That canteen,

man in Maryland. He said it was once carried over the battlefields of this State by a young soldier. I shall think a good deal of it." "How do your men turn out this morning?" was asked. "Pretty stiff-mighty stiff. We had to sleep on the ground last night, and it was chilly, I can tell you."
"Most of us had nothing but coffee and hard tack. I could not get any eggs; only a few did. I don't feel like tramping toa few did.

he volunteered, "was given me by a cadet

"I feel too weak to walk. I did yesterday, and since we struck here I have had less to eat than before. I feel weak, but I'll get through it, I think. I've come from

Coxey, the chieftain, was quartered in a hotel room, and came forth upon the scene at 8 o'clock. Carl Browne, with his keen, shifty eyes, was attending to details, announcing, as he called on his chief, that, owing to the short march of to-day, they would not start until about 9:30 o'clock. As Chief Coxey went down the hill from his hotel towards the camp Carl Browne was getting his communes in line ready for the start. Coxey circulated among the men. He stated that he was waiting for a local team he had hired to come down and load part of the canvas. After some delay the team drove upon the grounds and its owner came to General Coxey to receive pay for the services.

"I'm going along, Mr. Coxey, and I would like to get my pay now," he said.
"All right, sir," was the response, and the leader pulled from his trousers pockets a handful of coin, none larger than a fiftycent piece. He tegan counting out from this supply and soon came down to nickels, and "There, there," exclaimed the owner of "can't you give me some paper don't want all that metal." said Coxey, with deliberation, and

still counting out small coin, "I believe this is legal tender, ain't it? "Oh, that's all right, if you haven't anything else," said the team owner. "Most of us are glad to get anything in the way of money," added Coxey, with a glint of fun through his spectacles, and then, when the team owner had received \$3, the price of hire, and had gone, Coxey remarked, as he returned what was left to his pocket, "We may all be better fixed moneywise before long." All was soon ready for the march, the band playing lively airs and the army beating step ready to march off. At 9 o'clock came the command, and the

army was in motion along the yellow pike The journey of the army, though over good roads, was made more than usually weary because of the succession of high hills and deep valleys. A halt was made for ten minutes' rest at Clarksburg. In response to a request by one of the spectators, Coxey made a ten minutes' speech. At Green Center, when lunch was had, Coxey again spoke. The tramp was resumed and, quarters of a mile from the center of the namlet. There are rumblings of discontent n the army, and there are predictions that the army, though it seems scarcely probable, may go to pieces before Rockville is reached. Hard tack and coffee alone for two days is evidently causing some grumb-

There have been some happenings at Rockville to-day. "Unknown" Smith is down there with about twenty-five followers who left Coxey's rank back on the trail, when Coxey deposed Smith and re-established Browne. They are in camp on the fair grounds at Rockville, whither Coxey marches his men to-morrow. The unknown has printed white badges on his men, thus 'Friendship, Co-operation and Peace. The 'unknown' contingent of the commonweal army. We favor all laws that bring peace on earth and good will to men." At 5 o'clock the "unknown" formed his men at the Rockville station and, carrying sticks with white banners, started out the Baltimore road to meet the contingent of sixty men that is marching from Baltimore under the leadership of Christopher Columbus Jones. At 6 o'clock the "unknown" returned to camp at the fair grounds, saying he nad not seen any of the other marchers on the roads. This evening one of the "unknown" badges was shown to Coxey here. He read it, smiled and said: "There's nothing like competition." The "unknown" contingent affects to believe that when Coxey reaches there his men will largely desert to the ranks of "Unknown" Smith. They don't know, however, but they might go over to Coxey if Marshal Carl Browne were deposed. They expect the Jones contingent will join ranks with them on their arrival to-night. All is quiet this evening here. Rain has been falling and the skies are

Lowering clouds and some rain and the distance of a mile between the village and the camp resulted in a slight attendance there to-night. Therefore, the common-wealers came up to town, lighted up their naptha lamp, after which Coxey addressed a crowd that gathered and listened with out paying. In his general orders to-night, Carl Browne announced that at 9 a. m. tomorrow the army will start on the fivemile tramp to Rockville, where it will camp on the fair grounds. There it will remain until Sunday, when the last march outside Washington will be made, with the rendezvous at Brightwood Park, which is about two miles from the city limits of Washington. There the army will be until Tuesday, when it is Coxey's purpose to march his men into Washington and up to

the Capitol steps. CRANK TRAIN ARRESTED. But Released on Being Taken Before

a District Judge.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- George Francis Train was arrested to-day. The philosopher of psychic force wanted to languish in a dungeon after his arrest, but an unsympathetic police refused to comply, and, instead, carried Mr. Train to the Police Court for immediate trial, instead of confinement first and trial afterward. Mr. Train arrived in Washington yesterday, attracted by the notoriety surrounding the Coxey movement. Last night he delivered a lecture. The formality of securing a license, a necessary incident in the District

manner. That is one of the rights of an organization, he says, and the police do not intend to interfere. They cannot, however, march into the Capitol grounds. Nineteen men who have drifted into Washington from other cities were organ-ized into a commune at headquarters by

eitizen Redstone and sent out to meet the army. All claim to be workmen, three of them telegraph operators, and Redstone, with great solemnity, signed a commission empowering the leader, Charles Stansbury, of Baltimore, to make enlistments. Another meeting of the executive committee was held this afternoon, when blanks for securing subscriptions were distributed. Contributions come in with a discouraging infrequency. The House military committee held a meeting to-day, but did not consider Representative Boen's resolution for army tents and a government reservation for

Coxey's army. As this was the last meeting before the arrival of Coxey, it makes it certain that Coxey's followers will not be authorized by Congress to use government tents or reservations. Attorney-general Olney has telegraphed to Mr. McNaught, solicitor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, recommending that hereafter, in case the commonwealers attempt to sieze or interfere with the property of the railroad company, application be made first to the local State tribunals for protection. In this way the Governors of the States will be afforded an opportu-nity to exercise the powers with which they are clothed before seeking the assistance of the United States. If the Governors fail in their duty in this respect, as it is reported Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon has done in refusing the application of Sheriff Kelly, at Troutville, for militia aid, then the national government will be obliged to act through

Arms Shipped to Washington. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27 .- Major Rexford, of the United States armory here, has shipped to the chief of ordnance at Washington sixty-five carbines and one hundred rifles. 45 callbre. The arms were sent by express, and have already been received in Washington. Major Rexford says he has 250,000 rifles and a supply of car-bines which can be shipped on short no-tice. The Major supposes that the arms are intended to protect the treasury at Washington from attack by Coxeyites.

the United States courts.

COLD COMFORT FOR KELLY. Farmers Fail to Furnish Teams and Food for His Army.

STUART, Ia., April 27 .- One hundred and twenty-one Sacramento men were missing when Kelly massed his industrial army at Adair this morning for the march. The men had asserted last night that they would walk no further, and as soon as breakfast was over, folded their tents and silently prepared to steal rides. They said they would not rejoin the army at Stuart to-night, but Kelly was confident that the seductive influence of the commissary would bring them back. The march to-day was begun under discouraging prospects. Rain began falling soon after dawn, and the wagons that had been expected to carry the army failed to show up. There were scarcely sufficient teams to haul the baggage, and the grumbling among the men was loud and deep. Kelly waited for teams, and CHICAGO, April 27 .- "General" Randall's then, discouraged, he ordered the army forcommonweal army will not start for Washward, telling the men to take the railroad instead of the wagon road if they wished, "but do not interfere with trains," he commanded. "If you do you cannot go further with me." The bugler blew a blast and the companies moved forward. There were no cheers from the townspeople, no flowers for the General. The men tramped silently along the soggy road and at the first turn fully 250 of them turned upon the railroad began a tie calculation. The monotony of the start was relieved by an interesting one-round mill between two of the industrials, who punched each other with marked energy, and who shouted loudly when their comrades separated them. During the march the rain ceased and the sky cleared and the day became an ideal one for the pedestrians, but the commissary department received the first slight it has had since Council Bluffs was left, and the men's spirits sunk accordingly. At Casey a good-sized gift of provisions was expected, with hot coffee and fuel. The provisions, however, consisted in a lonely basket of bread and a solitary pound package of coffee. There were no cheers for Kelly or songs for his men. The towns-

people gathered curious, but silent to watch the army straggle by and followed to the camp ground to watch the men take din-Kelly was incensed at the failure to provide food, and went through the town without his customary smiles and bows. During the afternoon General Kelv ssued the following appeal to Mayor Bemis and citizens of Omaha: "One more appeal from the industrial army. We are entirely surrounded by Pinkerton and railroad detectives who are sparing no pains to break up our movement. Send supplies rail soon as possible-bread, meat, coffee. We urge you once more to stand by us. We hops to make Des Moines some time Sunday. Route impeded in every conceivable manner. Transportation by wagon must in great part be paid for." The manifesto of Kelly gave expression to the sentient of the men, and threats against the Pinkertons are becoming hourly numerous. There was no indication of an attempt by the Sacramento division to capture a train during the day. The men apparently determined to scatter and trust to bumpers and brake beams. One of the Council Bluffs advance committeemen, R. O. Graham, became convinced to-day that further effort to secure wagon transportation for the army would be useless, and returned home. The farmers in the vicinity are much less inclined to haul the men than those further west, and Graham became convinced that the army is billed for a foot march to Des Moines. Kelly spent considerable time today in organizing his baseball team, and expects to do battle on the diamond when he reaches Des Moines. A camp artist is preparing a banner for the club bearing inscription, "Industrial Nine-Slide, Kelly, Slide-on to Washington.' General Kelly announced to-night that he will make a forced march of forty-one miles to Des Moines to-morrow, and that he intends to be there Sunday. The army cannot reach the State capital before 3 or 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and it is probable that the twenty-hour march will leave many of the men by the wayside. The industrials presented a solid front when they marched into Stuart at 6 o'clock to-night but not more than eight hundred men were in the line which followed Kelly's prancing black charger. The remaining four hun-

Stuart, and, though tired out, are in better humor to-night. MUST MOVE ON.

dred came straggling in for hours on foot,

on wagons, the railroad track and on the

wagon road. The men were well fed at

Galvin's Industrials to Be Attacked by Detectives This Morning. COLUMBUS, O., April 27.-Galvin's detachment of Frey's commonwealers boarded a Baltimore & Ohio railroad train for Columbus two miles out of Washington Courthouse this morning, and rode from the coal chutes fifteen miles to Mount Sterling, Madison county. The train was there sidetracked by order of the company. A small squad arrived here to-day on foot. They report that Galvin resigned temporarily to escape arrest as a leader while at Washington Courthouse, and that he will resume command here. Sheriff Ross, of this county, to-day mailed notices to a specific number of men to hold themselves ready to report to him when called to take charge of Galvin's detachment. He did this, he says, to be ready for any emergency in view of unsettled affairs of the country.

Detectives Mahoney, Murphy, Bauer Schlessinger, with a posse of one hundred men, arrived her on a special from Colum-bus at 1 a. m. Their purpose is to drive Galvin's industrials off the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Governor McKinley sanctioned this movement. 2:15 a. m., Saturday-Galvin's army was approached by the detectives two miles east of Mount Sterling. The Galvinites refused to move on, and dared the detectives to fight. Unless otherwise ordered by the Governor detective Mahoney and his forces will attack at daylight.

A dispatch from Mount Sterling, O., says:

Valparaiso will Entertain Them.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., April 27.-Citizens from obstructions and cleanses the system of all impurities without sickening or warks, ening.

Bills were passed to-day annexing to the city of Brooklyn the towns of Flatbush, ening.

Of this city during the past three days to-day annexing to the friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and put him under arrest for violation, and put him under arrest for violation, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and put him under arrest for violation, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and put him under arrest for violation, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition.

Train and put him under arrest for violation, and for that reason his friends fear that he is in a weaker condition. of this city during the past three days

tion of the license ordinance. Mr. Train demanded that he be taken to a police cell and incarcerated. The request was refused, and the police took him straight to the Police Court, which was in session, to await there his turn for trial. When his case came up Judge Miller dismissed the charge, and Train was free again.

Chief of Police Moore said to-day that the Coxey army can parade down Pennsylvania avenue so long as its component parts conducted themselves in an orderly manner. That is one of the rights of an of the fair grounds, which can be utilized as a camping ground. To-night it is learned that General Randail, of the Chicago army, intended coming this way and wanted to arrange for a hall in which to speak.

These Protestants Will Ride. ST. LOUIS, April 27.-Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, will send, within two weeks, to Washington, D. C., about two hundred citizens to protest against the actions of the present Congress. John Lupton, the leading photographer of Lebanon, a strong People's party man, will be commander of the delegation. Lupton said already fifty men had signed papers to make the trip to Washington, and that the delegation would be composed of repre-sentative farmers and business men of Lebanon and vicinity. "We will make the trip," he said, "on passenger trains, and each man will pay his own fare, and every member of the delegation will put up at hotels during his stay in Washington. The delegation will be unanimous for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and for the abolition of the United States Senate.

How Hogan Was Captured. ST. PAUL, April 27 .- Two trains arrived here to-day over the Northern Pacific from the coast, one of them twenty-four hours behind time, both having been delayed by the tramp train. From the passengers on these trains it is learned that when the tramp train reached Forsythe, Hogan left his men aboard and sought the station demanding an engine. "Certainly Mr. Hogan," the agent replied, "we will de all we can for you. Step right into my offi-ce." Hogan followed him in and found a deputy marshal in waiting for him. A huge revolver was thrust under his nose. Hogan yielded and sat down a prisoner. His men patiently waited on the train and soon along came Colonel Page's troops and completed the capture.

Hogan's Leaderless Cohorts.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 21.-The contin gent of the Coxey army that was arrested by the United States troops at Forsythe night before last is still at that point waiting orders from Washington as to their disposition. There are 331 in the crowd, and they are guarded by a detachment of the Twenty-second regiment. The soldiers had been ordered to turn them over to the marshal, but that officer seems in no hurry to take them in charge, and the Montana civil authorities are equally slow in mov-ing. It seems that the plan is to walt un-til the present excitement at Helena and Butte has considerably subsided and then take them to Helena for triai.

Rates Too High.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27 .- There will be no Buffalo contingent in Washington when Coxey's army strikes the capital. The movement started two or three days ago by some Populists, which had a trip by cars to Washington as its basis, has fizzled out completely. No better rate than \$10 could be obtained, and there wasn't a man at the meeting held to make final arrangements to-night who could pay that much to have all the interest-bearing bonds in the country slaughtered. It was unanimously decided that the price was too high, and that walking was too much like work, and the project was abandoned for Randall's Army.

ington Sunday, and the date of its de

parture is indefinite. Some tough characters have worked their way into the army and Randall says he will not move unt he has forced them out, and it will take him over Sunday to do the purging. To morrow every man in the army will be searched, and if any weapons are found the man carrying them will be thrust out of the army. The commissary department of the army is flourishing, and recruits are coming in steadily.

Coxeyites Locked Up.

WESTERLY, R. I., April 27 .- General Fitzgerald's section of the New England industrial army was arrested to-night and locked up here. This is the first time since the march has been commenced that the army fell into the hands of the authorities. The arrest was made under the

WILLIMANTIC, April 27.—The recruits for Coxey's industrial army who tramped to-day from different towns in this section were arrested to-day under the vagrancy

Army and Train Left Behind. TROUTDALE, Ore., April 27.-The dustrial army here has been very quiet all

day on account of rain. A freight train pulled up to the station and did some switching, and United States Marshal Grary read an order from the court to the army, and asked the men if they intended to take the train and they answer a "Yes, we are going to Washington." The engineer cut off his engine and pulled out for Bridal Veil, fifteen miles distant, leaving the army and train behind.

Train Guarded.

States marshals armed with revolvers and Winchesters. The Tacoma army of Coxeyites, five hundred strong, will start to-morrow. A squad of deputy marshals is stationed at Meeker, where the Seattle and Tacoma armies will meet. The Seattle contingent of the industria army began its march eastward to-day in a drenching rain. It camped to-night at Kent.

Fasting and Prayers Suggested. TOPEKA, Kan., April 27 .- A person, evidently a woman, writing from Bevier, Mo., calls upon Gov. Lewelling to appoint April 30 as a day of fasting and prayer in Kansas for the purpose of interceding with divine Providence to remove the industrial troubles which hang over the country. She remembers, she says, when the Governors of Kansas and Missouri pointed such a day for the expulsion grasshoppers and it was so effective that she is sure that present evils may be overcome in the same way.

Law or Larceny, Which?

NEW YORK, April 27.-Lawyer James McNaught, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, received a flood of telegrams from the West at his office here to-An ex-United States Sanator from the West whose name or the State which he used to represent McNaught declined to give for publication, telegraphed as for lows: "For God's sake stiffen the back of this weakening Governor and court. Let us know whether we are to have law or larceny, order or anarchy.

Grayson's Contingent, FORT MORGAN, Col., April 27.-Grayson's commonweal army of 120 men arrived walking. Their attempts to capture an east-bound train on the Julesburg branch of the Gulf road or on the Burlington Missouri River have been frustrated, as all trains are under orders to pass their camps

Recruiting at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, April 27 .- There is no wild rush of the unemployed to join the commonweal in this city. "Gen." Joe Meyer has succeeded thus far in gathering together only about ninety men. The General s making arrangements to hold a mass

meeting Saturday night, at which it is

hoped to enlist a large number of recruits. SENATOR QUAY ILL.

At Home in Beaver, Where He Is Reported to Be in a Serious Condition.

PITTSBURG, April 27.-Senator Quay is reported to be very ill at his home at Beaver. He had arranged for a political conference this afternoon, and to attend the Americus Club banquet to-night, but he was unable to leave his home. A close friend of the Senator says he was taken sick about two weeks ago, but it was not known to the general public. His affliction is one that may take him off without much warning, and the fact that he did not appear here is the best evidence that he is very ill. The work in his tariff speech was too much for him in his then weak-

SLAPPED BY BISSELL

Voorhees and Turpie Checked in Their Greedy Rush for Office.

Heaston Appointed Postmaster at Winchester and Smith at Frankfort Over the Protest of "Dan and Me, Too."

FOR MATTHEWS

That Will Widen the Breach in the Indiana Democracy.

Meyer's Seigniorage Bill Repudiated by Secretary Carlisle-Condition of the Gold Reserve a Matter of Concern.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Senators Voorhees and Turpie received a black eye today, or rather two black eyes, for President Cleveland has appointed John R. Heaston to be postmaster at Winchester and Thomas J. Smith postmaster at Frankfort. It is evident that the evil day is coming when Senator Voorhees's grip on the postoffice appointing power is loosening. Neither Heaston nor Smith is acceptable to Mr. Voorhees; indeed, the latter is distressingly objectionable to him, but he will not dare to make a fight against his confirmation by the Senate. As stated in the Journal on April 21 in the case of the Winchester office Senator Voorhees indulged in his usual tricky tactics. He first indorsed Lew Efflingham, then afterward, believing it would be bad politics to have Efflingham appointed, he secretly spoke to Postmastergeneral Bissell in favor of Williamson, Then when the election decided in favor of Heaston Mr. Bissell, disgusfed at Mr. Voorhees's duplicity, told the Indiana Senator he would abide by the will of the majority of the patrons of the Winchester office, Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Turple gave Heaston a perfunctory indorsement. They succeeded in delaying the official nomination

sent by the President to the Senate in the

hope that some scheme might be devised

to defeat Heaston, but they failed. As if to make the fact that Mr. Bissell proposes to make selections regardless of the indorsement of Mr. Voorhees, the appointment of Mr. Heaston was accompanied by that of Mr. Smith at Frankfort, This latter nomination is even a more telling blow than the other, for not only had Mr. Voorhees not indorsed Mr. Smith, but he worked against him early and late. Smith was the candidate of Governor Matthews and his faction, and Tax Commissioner Allen and editor Brown, of the Frankfort Crescent, Governor Matthews's chief lieutenant in Frankfort, have been Smith's principal advocates. Senators Voorhees and Turple indorsed Jesse Marvin. Allen and Brown had a hard fight until the fact that Marvin was not appointed when the present postmaster's term expired on Jan. 8 showed them that Voornees had not succeeded in landing Marvin. They came to Washington, and, after discussing the situation with Postmaster-general Bissell, returned to Frankfort and at Mr. Bissell's suggestion endeavored to have an election. But the Voorhees machine in Frankfort induced the chairmen of both the county and city Democratic committees to refuse to order one. Allen and Brown persisted however, and, greatly to the disgust of the Voorhees, or mossback, Democracy, Smith received the majority of the votes. election was promptly repudiated by Marvin and his indorsers, Voorhees and Turpie, but Mr. Bissell evidently paid no attention to Mr. Voorhees's protests. Mr. Smith's appointment is especially ob-noxious to Mr. Voorhees because it is an undeniable victory of the Matthews forces in Frankfort over the Voorhees crowd. The appointment will be bitterly resented by the Voorhees Democrats in Frankfort, where Allen and Brown are hated by them, the former because he is looked upon as renegade Republican, having only joined the Democracy some five years ago, and latter having only emigrated from Whitley county three years agd.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Why Meyer's Seignlorage Bill Was Shelved-The Gold Reserve. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The action of Mr. Bland's committee in tabling the Meyer bill for the coining of the seignior-TACOMA, Wash., April 27 .- Every train | age and the issuance of bonds is no suron the Northern Pacific leaving Seattle or | prise to any one who has discussed the sub-Tacoma is accompanied by deputy United | ject with Mr. Bland. Secretary Carlisle promptly repudiated the bill, though Mr. Meyer himself always created the imsion that he was acting by the advice if not actually in the name of the administration when he introduced the measure and when he advocated it before the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The real history of Secretary Carlisle's loss of interest in the bill bears witness to his discretion. Mr. Carlisle went over the bill with Mr. Meyer very carefully before it was presented to the House. Indeed, it was his expert knowledge of parliamentary law that enabled him to make such changes in the provisions of the bill as would, in his opinion, compel its reference to the committee on ways and means, which is, of course, in entire accord with the administration, and which would promptly act favorably on any administration measure for issuing bonds. But Speaker Crisp's action in referring the bill to Mr. Bland's committee sealed its doom, and Secretary Carlisle was unwilling to admit any responsibility for a measure which he knew to be certain of defeat in committee. This is the sole reason for Mr. Carlisle's repudiation of the Meyer bill.

The tabling of the Meyer bill means that no authority will be given Mr. Carlisle to replenish the gold reserve by an issue of low-rate bonds. Another issue of five-percents, is not regarded as practicable. Mr. Carlisle therefore sees himself confronted with the condition of a rapidly diminishing gold reserve, but with no means of replenishing it. The \$100,000,000 mark has again been reached, and it is now only a question of a day or a week when Mr. Carlisle must again invade it. Indeed, the Secretary of the Treasury announces in advance that he will not hesitate to do so, he calmly ignores the express provisions of the law under which he sold the last issue of bonds and contends that the money thus derived from this sale, like money derived from any other source of revenue, becomes simply part of the assets of the treasury and can surely be used for any expenditure Mr. Carlisle maintains that the \$95,000,000 derived from the sale of bonds by Secretary Sherman was long ago used for the re-demption of legal tenders, and that in addition \$59,000,000 more had been used for the same purpose. He argues, therefore, that because none of the gold originally placed in the treasury vaults at that time remains there, having been paid out for redemption of legal tenders, he can now use any gold obtained from the sale of bonds for current expenses. Those who differ with Secretary Carlisle point out that while none of the gold actually paid into the treasury from the first sale of bonds under the act of 1875 may now be in the vaults, it is because the gold was used for the only purpose stipulated in the law under which it was obtained, namely, the redemption of legal tenders, and that it was already replaced under Republican Secretaries by other gold, so that the original fund was always kept intact. The gold reserve was never before invaded to meet current ex-

penditures. Secretary Carlisle states that he warned